Economic and Revenue Outlook

Presented to Association of Washington Business Rural Jobs Summit

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March 4, 2017 Olympia, Washington

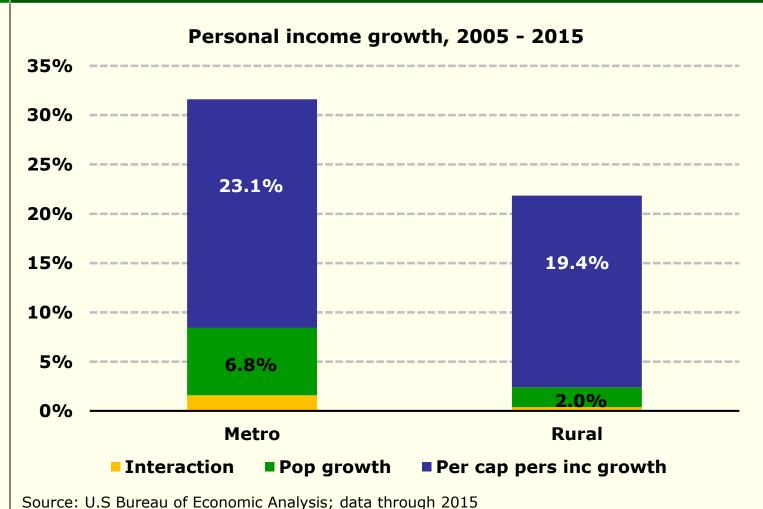


Definitions and data sources

- Rural: 24 counties not included in metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau
- Metro: 15 counties in the metropolitan areas of Bellingham, Bremerton, Longview, Mt. Vernon, Olympia, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Tricities, Wenatchee and Yakima
- Employment data come from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages collected by the Employment Security Department and from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Personal income data come from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



Population and per capita personal income have grown faster in metro counties



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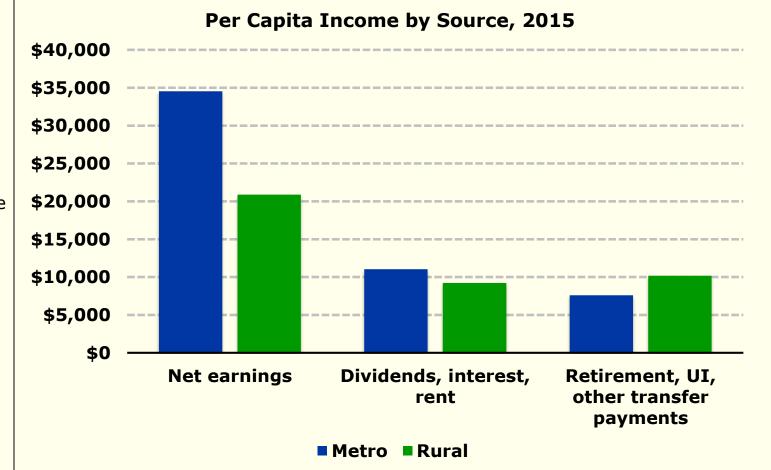
ead of Economic Analysis, data through 2013



Per capita earnings are much higher in metro areas

Net earnings = wages, salaries, proprietor earnings minus payroll taxes

Other transfer payments include veterans benefits, disability benefits, medical benefits, etc.

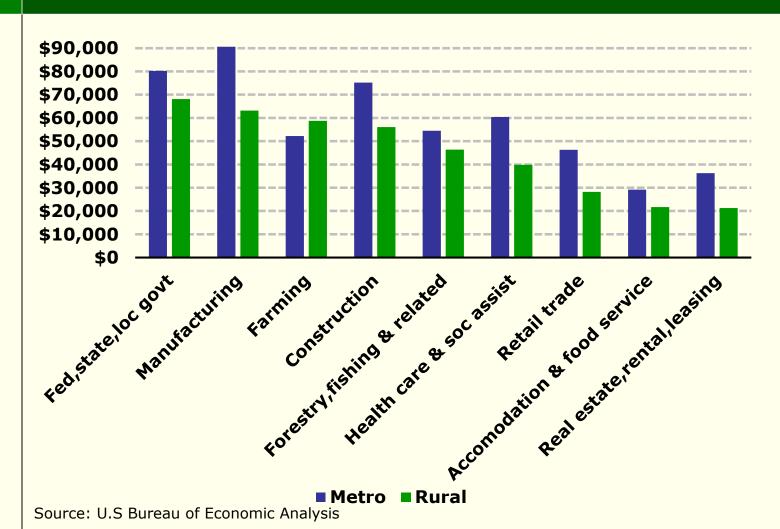


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Source: U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2015



Average 2015 earnings per job, by industry

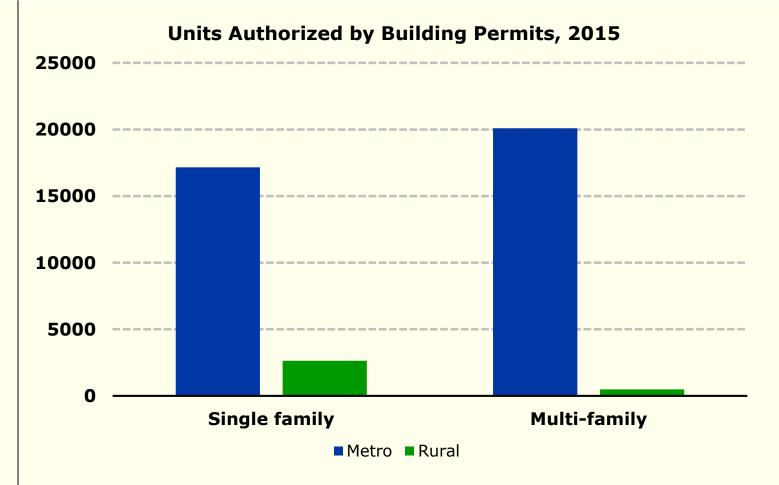


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Most residential construction activity was focused in metro counties in 2015

7.7% of building permits in 2015 were in rural counties



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau



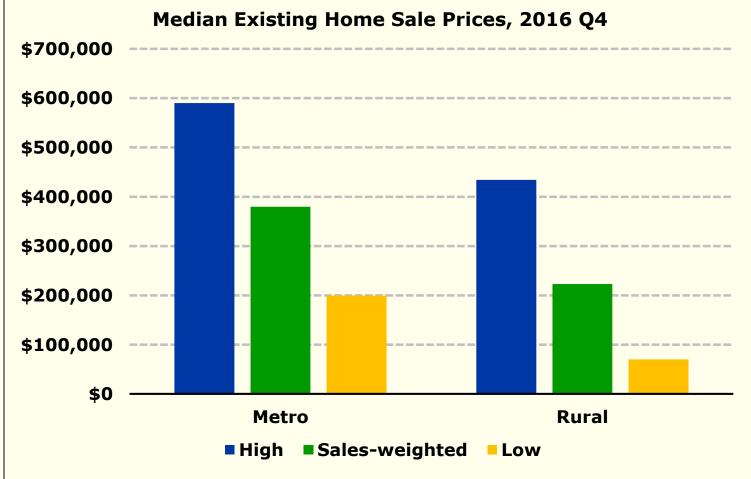
Existing home sale prices tend to be higher in metro counties

Metro High = King

Metro Low = Yakima

Rural High = San Juan

Rural Low = Ferry, Lincoln

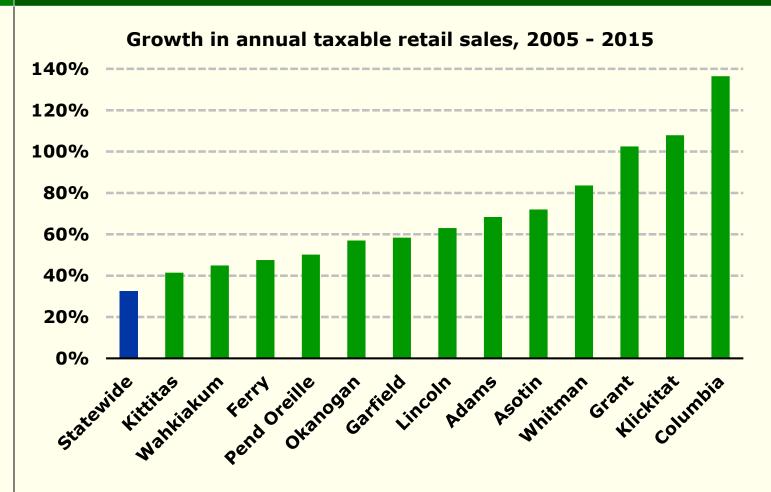


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Source: Runstad Center for Real Estate Studies, University of Washington



Thirteen rural counties had stronger taxable retail sales growth than the state as a whole

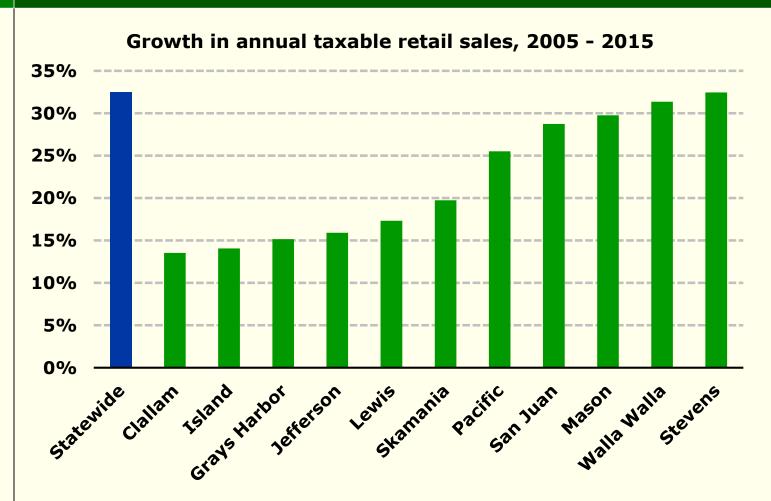


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Source: Dept. of Revenue, data through 2015



Eleven rural counties had weaker taxable retail sales growth than the state as a whole

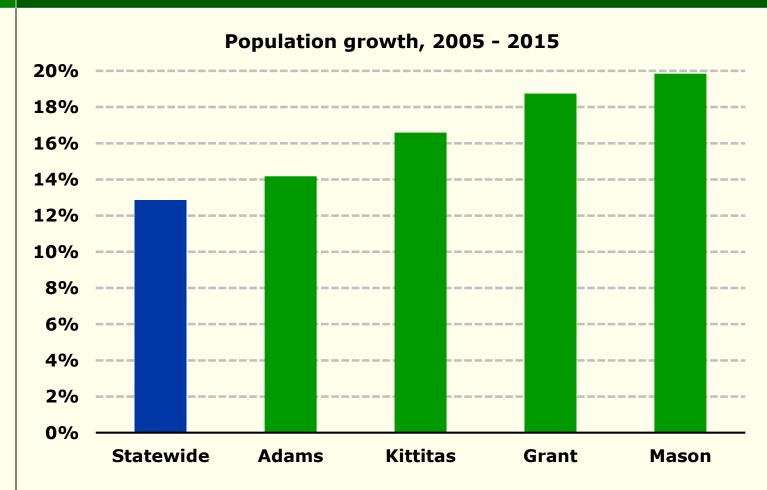


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Source: Dept. of Revenue, data through 2015



Four rural counties had faster population growth than the state as a whole

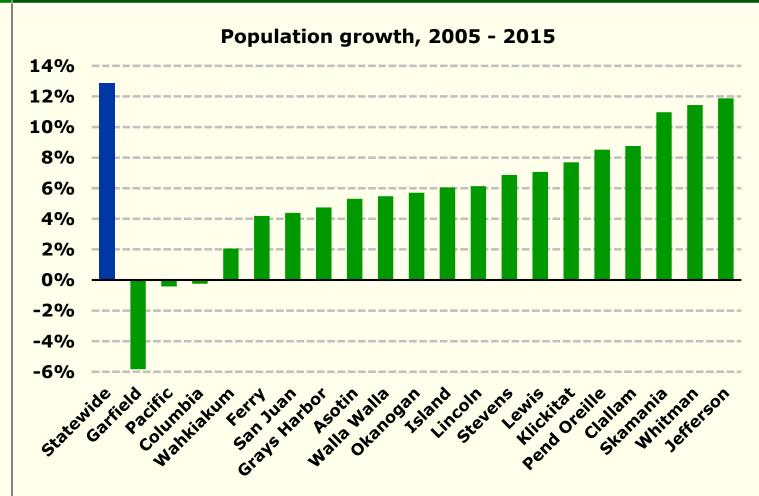


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Source: Office of Financial Management, data through 2015



Twenty rural counties had slower population growth than the state as a whole



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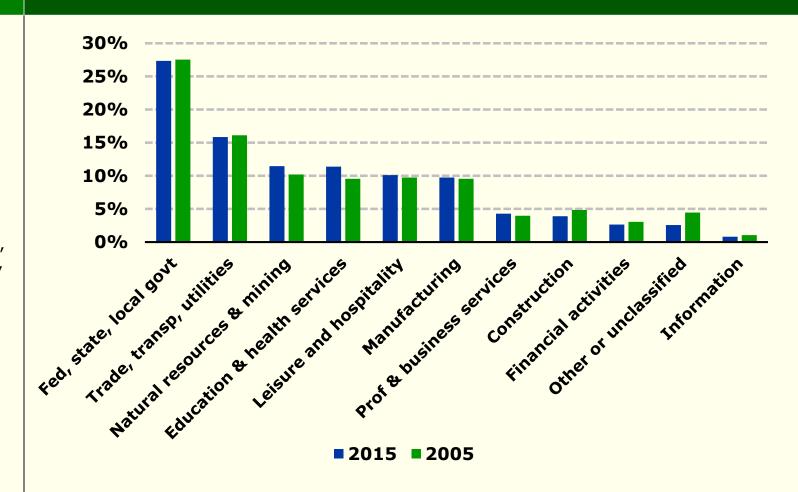
Source: Office of Financial Management, data through 2015



Rural county employment share by industry: 2005 and 2015

Rural counties: Adams, Asotin, Clallam, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Skamania, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, Whitman

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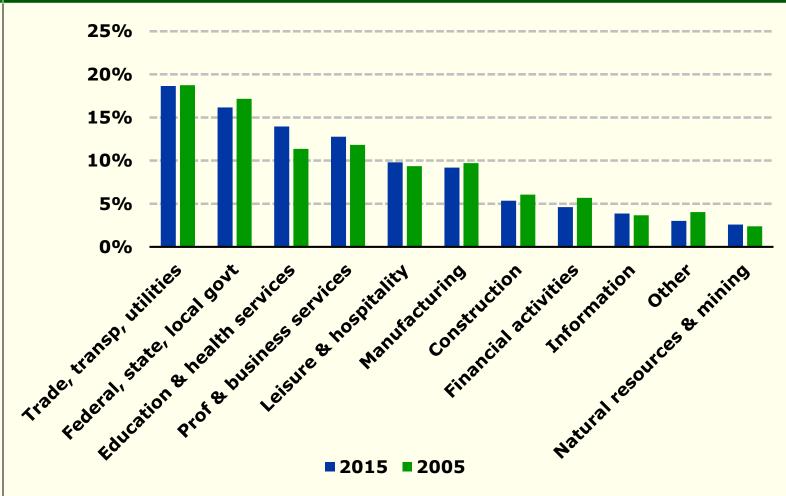


Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Department



Metro county employment share by industry: 2005 and 2015

Metro
counties:
Benton,
Chelan, Clark,
Cowlitz,
Douglas,
Franklin, King,
Kitsap, Pierce,
Skagit,
Snohomish,
Spokane,
Thurston,
Whatcom,
Yakima



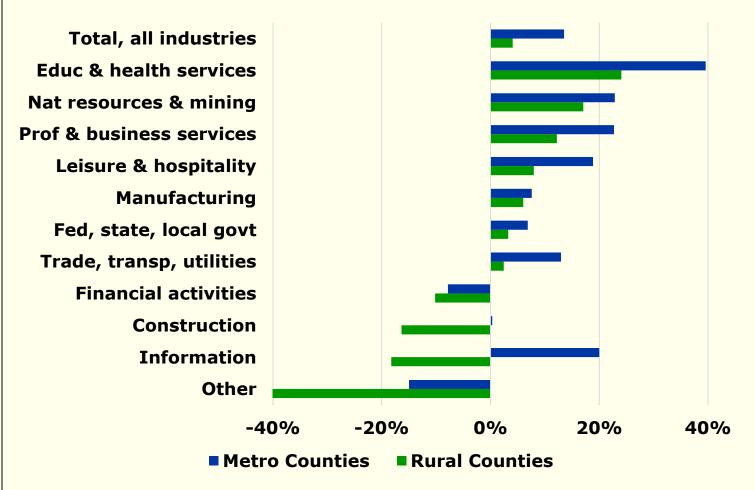
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Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Department



Percentage change in metro and rural employment by industry, 2005 - 15

Between 2005 and 2015, rural county employment grew by 4.1% and metro county employment by 13.6%



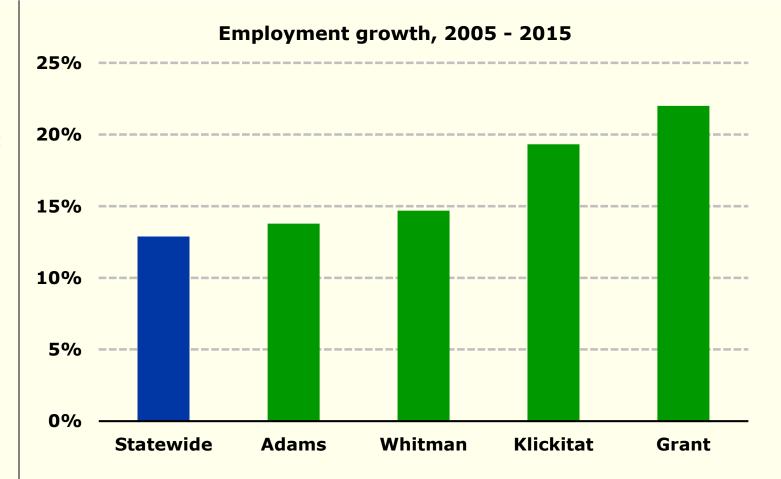
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Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Department



Four rural counties had faster employment growth than the state as a whole

This chart includes all workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI); statewide, 85% of workers are covered by UI



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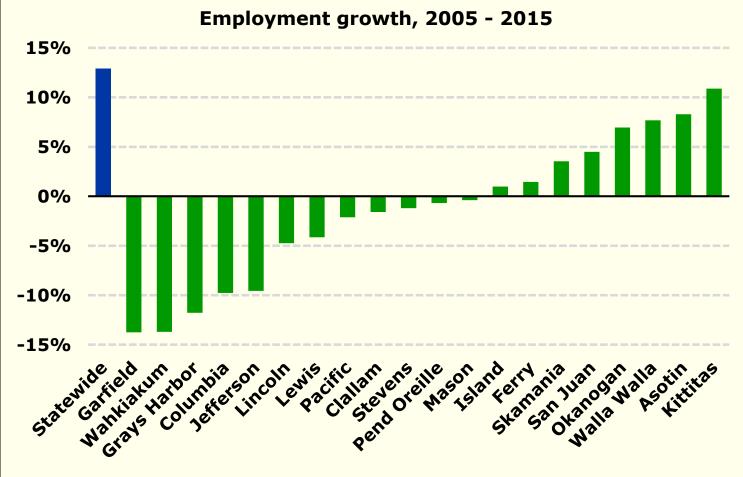
Source: U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Dept.; data through 2015

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Twenty rural counties had slower employment growth than the state as a whole

This chart includes all workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI); statewide, 85% of workers are covered by UI



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Source: U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Dept.; data through 2015



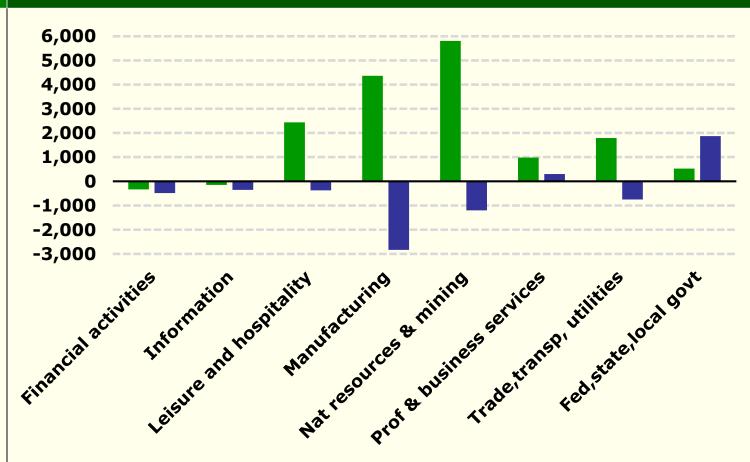
Change in employment by industry, 2005-15, rural job gainers vs. job losers

Total employment change, 2005-15: Job gainers = +16,828 Job losers = -5,994

Rural counties gaining job, 2005-15: 12

Rural counties losing jobs, 2005-15: 12

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■ Rural: Job gainers ■ Rural: Job Losers

Source: U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Security Dept.; data through 2015



Questions



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